UNITED NATIONS
NATIONS UNIES

Fiftieth Session
of the General Assembly
To convene on 19 September 1995

La cinquantième session
de l'Assemblée générale
Date d'ouverture : 19 septembre 1995

H.E. Prof. Diogo Freitas do Amaral of Portugal, President of tieth session of the United Nations General Assembly

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PROFESSOR DIOGO FREITAS DO AMARAL

Professor Diogo Freitas do Amaral is a Professor of Law at the University of Lisbon, Portugal, where he has taught since 1970.

He was born on 21 July 1941, in Povoa de Varzim, a small town in the north of Portugal. In 1963 he finished law school with a degree from the University of Lisbon. While at law school he was elected President of the General Assembly of the Student Association. After obtaining his law degree he further specialized in political and economic sciences. In 1967 he obtained a Ph.D. in Public Law, which included International Law. He was elected President of the Scientific Committee of the Law Faculty for five different years.

Professor Freitas do Amaral has been involved in politics for many years. Immediately after the Portuguese Revolution on 25 April 1974, he was appointed a member of the Council of State, an office he held from May 1974 to March 1975. He was a Member of Parliament (constituency of Lisbon) from 1975 to 1983 and again from 1992 to 1993.

Professor Diogo Freitas do Amaral is the founder of one of the four main political parties which marked the establishment of democracy in Portugal. In 1974 he founded the Portuguese Christian Democratic Party and was its President until December 1982. He held this office again from 1988 to 1991.

From 1982 to 1983 Professor Freitas do Amaral was the President of the European Union of Christian Democrats.

Professor Freitas do Amaral has held many offices in the Portuguese Government. He was Vice-Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs from 1980 to 1981. Between December 1980 and January 1981 he was Interim Prime Minister. From 1981 to 1983 he was Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of Defence.

Professor Freitas do Amaral was a Presidential candidate in 1986. He lost the election to the current President of the Republic, Dr. Mario Soares, after receiving 48.8 per cent of the national vote.

Professor Freitas do Amaral has written numerous books and articles on public law, political science, and the history of political thought.

Professor Diogo Freitas do Amaral is married and has four children.

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8

UNITED NATIONS

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Special Commemorative Meeting of the Fiftieth General Assembly

THE UNITED NATIONS officially came into existence on 24 October 1945 with the entry into force of its Charter. On that day, an organization dedicated to the goals of peace, development and social progress began its work, and a world community that had been torn apart by war embarked on a new effort at global cooperation.

HALF A CENTURY LATER, in recognition of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations, a Special Commemorative Meeting of the General Assembly will be held from 22 to 24 October 1995. The culminating event in a year-long series of anniversary activities, the Special Commemorative Meeting will be attended by more than 150 heads of State or Government. On Tuesday, 24 October, these world leaders, gathered in the General Assembly Hall in an unprecedented display of global solidarity, are expected to adopt a Declaration reaffirming the principles enshrined in the Organization's Charter.

WITH THE UNITED NATIONS so actively engaged across a vast agenda, from development and peace-keeping to human rights and international law, the upcoming fiftieth session of the General Assembly marks another turning point in world history. Delegates will be reflecting on the achievements and lessons of the past — and charting a course for the next fifty years and beyond.

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PRESIDENTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Session	Year	Name	Country
First	1946	Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium
First special	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second	1947	Mr. Oswaldo Aranha	Brazil
Second special	1948	Mr. José Arce	Argentina
Third	1948	Mr. H. V. Evatt	Australia
Fourth	1949	Mr. Carlos P. Rómulo	Philippines
Fifth	1950	Mr. Nasrollah Entezam	Iran
Sixth	1951	Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo	Mexico
Seventh	1952	Mr. Lester B. Pearson	Canada
Eighth	1953	Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	India
Ninth	1954	Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens	Netherlands
Tenth	1955	Mr. José Maza	Chile
First emergency special	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Second emergency special	1956	Mr. Rudecindo Ortega	Chile
Eleventh	1956	Prince Wan Waithayakon	Thailand
Twelfth	1957	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Third emergency special	1958	Sir Leslie Munro	New Zealand
Thirteenth	1958	Mr. Charles Malik	Lebanon
Fourteenth	1959	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fourth emergency special	1960	Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde	Peru
Fifteenth	1960	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Third special	1961	Mr. Frederick H. Boland	Ireland
Sixteenth	1961	Mr. Mongi Slim	Tunisia
Seventeenth	1962	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Fourth special	1963	Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan	Pakistan
Eighteenth	1963	Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez	Venezuela
Nineteenth	1964	Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey	Ghana
Twentieth	1965	Mr. Amintore Fanfani	Italy
Twenty-first	1966	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Fifth special	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Fifth emergency special	1967	Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak	Afghanistan
Twenty-second	1967	Mr. Corneliu Manescu	Romania
Twenty-third	1968	Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán	Guatemala
Twenty-fourth	1969	Miss Angie E. Brooks	Liberia
Twenty-fifth	1970	Mr. Edvard Hambro	Norway
Twenty-sixth	1971	Mr. Adam Malik	Indonesia
Twenty-seventh	1972	Mr. Stanislaw Trepczynski	Poland
Twenty-eighth	1973	Mr. Leopoldo Benítes	Ecuador

Sixth special	1974	Mr. Leopoldo Benítes	Ecuador
Twenty-ninth	1974	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Seventh special	1975	Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika	Algeria
Thirtieth	1975	Mr. Gaston Thorn	Luxembourg
Thirty-first	1976	Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe	Sri Lanka
Thirty-second	1977	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Eighth special	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Ninth special	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Tenth special	1978	Mr. Lazar Mojsov	Yugoslavia
Thirty-third	1978	Mr. Indalecio Liévano	Colombia
Thirty-fourth	1979	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Sixth emergency special	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Seventh emergency special	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Eleventh special	1980	Mr. Salim A. Salim	United Republic of Tanzania
Thirty-fifth	1980	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Eighth emergency special	1981	Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar	Federal Republic of Germany
Thirty-sixth	1981	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Ninth emergency special	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Seventh emergency special (resumed)	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Twelfth special	1982	Mr. Ismat T. Kittani	Iraq
Thirty-seventh	1982	Mr. Imre Hollai	Hungary
Thirty-eighth	1983	Mr. Jorge E. Illueca	Panama
Thirty-ninth	1984	Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka	Zambia
Fortieth	1985	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Thirteenth special	1986	Mr. Jaime de Piniés	Spain
Forty-first	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Fourteenth special	1986	Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury	Bangladesh
Forty-second	1987	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Fifteenth special	1988	Mr. Peter Florin	German Democratic Republic
Forty-third	1988	Mr. Dante M. Caputo	Argentina
Forty-fourth	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Sixteenth special	1989	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Seventeenth special	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Eighteenth special	1990	Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba	Nigeria
Forty-fifth	1990	Mr. Guido de Marco	Malta
Forty-sixth	1991	Mr. Samir S. Shihabi	Saudi Arabia
Forty-seventh	1992	Mr. Stoyan Ganev	Bulgaria
Forty-eighth	1993	Mr. Samuel R. Insanally	Guyana
Forty-ninth	1994	Mr. Amara Essy	Côte d'Ivoire

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UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY OPENS ON 19 SEPTEMBER 1995

The General Assembly of the United Nations opens its fiftieth session on 19 September at United Nations Headquarters in New York. It brings together the delegations of all Member States, many of them led by heads of Government or Foreign Ministers, for an examination of international issues.

FORUM FOR MULTILATERAL NEGOTIATION

The General Assembly, set up in 1945 under the United Nations Charter, is the United Nations' main deliberative organ and provides a forum for multilateral discussion of the full range of international issues covered by the Charter. The Assembly comprises all Members of the United Nations and meets in regular session each year from September to December, and thereafter as required.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The functions and powers of the United Nations General Assembly, as set out in the Charter, include:

- *to consider and make recommendations on the general principles of cooperation for maintaining international peace and security, including disarmament*
- *to discuss any question relating to international peace and security and, except where a dispute or situation is currently being discussed by the Security Council, to make recommendations on it*
- *to discuss, with the same exception, and make recommendations on any questions within the scope of the Charter or affecting the powers and functions of any organ of the United Nations*
- *to initiate studies and make recommendations to promote international political cooperation, the development and codification of international law, the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms and international collaboration in the economic, social, humanitarian, cultural, education and health fields*
- *to make recommendations for the peaceful settlement of any situation which might impair friendly relations among nations*
- *to receive and consider reports from the Security Council and other United Nations organs*
- *to consider and approve the United Nations budget and establish the financial assessments of Member States*
- *to elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of other United Nations Councils and organs and, on the recommendation of the Security Council, to appoint the Secretary-General.*

Pursuant to its "Uniting for Peace" resolution of November 1950, the Assembly may also take action if the Security Council fails to act, owing to the negative vote of a permanent member, in a case where there appears to be a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression. The Assembly can consider the matter immediately with a view to making recommendations to Members for collective measures to maintain or restore international peace and security.

While the Assembly is empowered to make only non-binding recommendations to States on international issues within its competence, it has, nonetheless, initiated actions — political, economic, humanitarian, social and legal — which have affected the lives of millions of people throughout the world.

SIX MAIN COMMITTEES

After the election of its President and Vice-Presidents, and after the adoption of its agenda, the General Assembly commences its session with a three-week period of general debate, providing Member States with the opportunity to air their views on major international issues.

With the close of the general debate, the Assembly begins consideration of the substantive items on its agenda. Because of the great number of questions which it is called upon to consider (164 separate agenda items at the forty-ninth session, for example), the Assembly distributes most substantive questions among its six Main Committees, which discuss them, seeking where possible to harmonize the various approaches of States, and then present draft resolutions for consideration to a plenary meeting of the Assembly.

The Disarmament and International Security Committee (First Committee) is concerned with disarmament and related international security questions. The Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee) deals with a variety of political subjects not dealt with by the First Committee and with decolonization. The Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee) is concerned with economic questions. The Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (Third Committee) deals with social and humanitarian issues. The Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee) deals with the administration and budget of the United Nations, and the Legal Committee (Sixth Committee) deals with international legal matters.

On a number of agenda items, however, such as the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East, the Assembly acts directly in its plenary meetings.

There are also a General Committee, composed of the President and 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly and the Chairpersons of the six Main Committees, which makes recommendations to the Assembly about the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of work, and a Credentials Committee, appointed by the President at each session. The latter Committee reports to the Assembly on the credentials of representatives.

THE SEARCH FOR CONSENSUS

Each Member State in the Assembly has one vote. Votes taken on designated important issues, such as recommendations on peace and security and the election of Security Council members, require a two-thirds majority of Member States, but other questions are decided by simple majority.

In recent years a special effort has been made to achieve consensus on issues, rather than requiring a formal vote, thus strengthening support for the Assembly's decisions. The President consults delegations to see whether they are willing to agree to the adoption of a resolution without a vote. If they are, he can formally propose that the resolution be so adopted.

REGIONAL GROUPS

Over the years various informal regional groupings have evolved in the General Assembly as vehicles for consultation and to facilitate procedural work. The groups are the African States, the Asian States, the Eastern European States, the Latin American and Caribbean States, and the Western European and other States. For election purposes, the United States is considered a part of the Western European and other States. Turkey, which for election purposes is in the Western European Group, is also a member of the Asian Group. The post of President of the General Assembly rotates among the regional groups (during the fiftiet session, the President will be from the Group of Western European and other States).

SPECIAL SESSIONS AND EMERGENCY SPECIAL SESSIONS

In addition to its regular sessions, the Assembly may meet in special and emergency sessions.

At turning points over the years, the Assembly has convened 18 special sessions on issues which demanded particular attention, including problems of Palestine, United Nations finances, Namibia, disarmament, international economic cooperation, apartheid and drugs.

Nine emergency special sessions have addressed situations in which the Security Council found itself deadlocked, namely the Middle East (1958 and 1967), Hungary (1956), Suez (1956), the Congo (1960), Afghanistan (1980), Palestine (1980), Namibia (1981) and the occupied Arab territories (1982).

CARRYING ON THE WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY

The work of the United Nations derives largely from the decisions of the General Assembly and is carried out:

- *by committees and other bodies established by the Assembly to study and report on specific issues, such as disarmament, outer space, peace-keeping, economic development, the environment and human rights*
- *in international conferences called for by the Assembly, and*
- *by the Secretariat of the United Nations — the Secretary-General and his staff of international civil servants.*

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ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE FIFTIETH REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Côte d'Ivoire
2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation
3. Credentials of representatives to the fiftieth session of the General Assembly:
   - *(a)* Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee
   - *(b)* Report of the Credentials Committee
4. Election of the President of the General Assembly
5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees
6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly
7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations
8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee
9. General debate
10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization
11. Report of the Security Council
12. Report of the Economic and Social Council
13. Report of the International Court of Justice
14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency
15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:
   - *(a)* Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council
   - *(b)* Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council
16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:
   - *(a)* Election of twenty-nine members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme
   - *(b)* Election of twelve members of the World Food Council
   - *(c)* Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination
17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:
   - *(a)* Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
   - *(b)* Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions
   - *(c)* Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors
   - *(d)* Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee
   - *(e)* Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal
   - *(f)* Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences
18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

20. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance:
    (a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations
    (b) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions
    (c) International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction
    (d) Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster
    (e) Emergency international assistance for peace, normalcy and reconstruction of war-stricken Afghanistan
21. University for Peace
22. Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin
23. Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields
24. Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s
25. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System
26. The situation in Burundi
27. Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America against Cuba
28. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina
29. Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations
30. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
31. Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States
32. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference
33. International assistance for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Nicaragua: aftermath of the war and natural disasters
34. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa
35. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte
36. Commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War
37. Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic
38. The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti
39. Law of the sea
40. Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal
41. Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies
42. Question of Palestine
43. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity
44. The situation in the Middle East
45. The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development
46. Assistance in mine clearance
47. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters

48. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

49. Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

50. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986

51. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security

52. Launching of global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development

53. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

54. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

55. Question of Cyprus

56. Consequences of the Iraqi occupation of and aggression against Kuwait

57. Compliance with arms limitation and disarmament obligations

58. Education and information for disarmament

59. Verification in all its aspects, including the role of the United Nations in the field of verification

60. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

61. Reduction of military budgets

62. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security

63. The role of science and technology in the context of international security, disarmament and other related fields

64. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water

65. Comprehensive test-ban treaty

66. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

67. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

68. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

69. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

70. General and complete disarmament:

- *(a)* Notification of nuclear tests
- *(b)* Further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the seabed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof
- *(c)* Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes
- *(d)* Review of the Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade
- *(e)* Transparency in armaments
- *(f)* Step-by-step reduction of the nuclear threat
- *(g)* Fourth special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament
- *(h)* Relationship between disarmament and development
- *(i)* Measures to curb the illicit transfer and use of conventional arms
- *(j)* Regional disarmament

(k) Conventional arms control at the regional and subregional levels

(l) Non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and of vehicles for their delivery in all its aspects

71. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

(a) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services

(b) Regional confidence-building measures

(c) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

(d) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

72. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

(c) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

(d) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

(e) Disarmament Week

73. The risk of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East

74. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

75. Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

76. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

77. Consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

78. Final text of a treaty on an African nuclear-weapon-free zone

79. Rationalization of the work and reform of the agenda of the First Committee

80. Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction

81. Maintenance of international security

82. Effects of atomic radiation

83. International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

84. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

85. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

86. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

87. Questions relating to information

88. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter of the United Nations

89. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Territories under colonial domination

90. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

91. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

92. The situation in the occupied territories of Croatia

93. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

94. Question of East Timor

95. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations

96. Macroeconomic policy questions:

- *(a)* Financing of development
- *(b)* Long-term trends in social and economic development
- *(c)* External debt crisis and development

97. Sustainable development and international economic cooperation:

- *(a)* Trade and development
- *(b)* Human settlements
- *(c)* United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II)
- *(d)* Science and technology for development
- *(e)* Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s
- *(f)* Women in development
- *(g)* Human resources development
- *(h)* Business and development
- *(i)* International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries
- *(j)* United Nations initiative on opportunity and participation

98. Environment and sustainable development:

- *(a)* Implementation of decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
- *(b)* Desertification and drought
- *(c)* Sustainable use and conservation of the marine living resources of the high seas
- *(d)* Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind
- *(e)* Implementation of the outcome of the Global Conference on the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

99. Operational activities for development:

- *(a)* Triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
- *(b)* Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

100. Training and research: United Nations Institute for Training and Research

101. Agenda for development

102. Renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership

103. International migration and development, including the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development

104. Implementation of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development

105. Elimination of racism and racial discrimination

106. Right of peoples to self-determination

107. Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

108. Crime prevention and criminal justice

109. Advancement of women

110. International drug control

111. Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions

112. Promotion and protection of the rights of children

113. Programme of activities of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People

114. Human rights questions:

- *(a)* Implementation of human rights instruments
- *(b)* Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms
- *(c)* Human rights situations and reports of special rapporteurs and representatives
- *(d)* Comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

115. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:

- *(a)* United Nations Institute for Training and Research
- *(b)* Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

116. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

117. Programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995

118. Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997

119. Improving the financial situation of the United Nations

120. Joint Inspection Unit

121. Pattern of conferences

122. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

123. United Nations common system

124. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East:

- *(a)* United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
- *(b)* United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

125. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission

126. Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991):

- *(a)* United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission
- *(b)* Other activities

127. Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

128. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador

129. Financing and liquidation of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia

130. Financing of the United Nations Protection Force, the United Nations Confidence-Restoration Operation in Croatia, the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force and the United Nations Peace Forces headquarters

131. Financing of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II

132. Financing of the liquidation of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique

133. Financing of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus

134. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia

135. Financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti

136. Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia

137. Financing of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda

138. Financing of the United Nations Military Liaison Team in Cambodia

139. Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

140. Financing of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan

141. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations:

(a) Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations

(b) Relocation of Ukraine to the group of Member States set out in paragraph 3*(c)* of General Assembly resolution 43/232

142. United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law

143. United Nations Decade of International Law

144. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-seventh session

145. Establishment of an international criminal court

146. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-eighth session

147. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

148. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

149. Measures to eliminate international terrorism

150. Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto

151. Review of the procedure provided for under article 11 of the statute of the Administrative Tribunal of the United Nations

152. Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services

153. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union

154. Report of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

155. Review of the role of the Trusteeship Council

156. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization

157. "White Helmets" initiative, participation of volunteers in activities of the United Nations in the field of humanitarian relief, rehabilitation and technical cooperation for development

158. Consideration of the exceptional situation of the Republic of China on Taiwan in the international context, based on the principle of universality and in accordance with the established model of parallel representation of divided countries at the United Nations

159. Observer status for the Central American Integration System in the General Assembly

160. Multilingualism

161. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation

162. Programme planning

163. Human resources management

164. Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

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Inside photo: The first session of the United Nations General Assembly, which opened on 10 January 1946 at Central Hall in London, United Kingdom.

Photo : la première session de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies, qui s'est ouverte le 10 janvier 1946 au Central Hall de Londres (Royaume-Uni).

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